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EXAMINER

THAI, CUONG T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2173

DATE MAILED: 12/18/2003

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/593,877

Applicant(s)

ADATIA ET AL.

Examiner

CUONG T THAI

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on August/18/2003 Amendment B.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 81-91 and 103-107 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-80 and 92-102 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 81-91 and 103-107 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

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FINAL ACTION

1. This action is responsive to Amendment B (filed on August/ 18/2003).
2. Claims 81-91 and 103-107 are presented for examination.
3. Claims 81 and 106-107 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bronson (USPN: 5,305,435).

As per claim 81, Bronson discloses a method of presenting information to a user on a computer-generated display, the method comprising the steps of:

Introducing an image containing information into a display window so as to create an appearance that the introduced image is sliding into the display window is taught by Bronson as the technique of under user control for modifying an image of each of the window tabs to be displayed (see col. 10, lines 30-31) wherein windows appear to slide on the screen (see col.3, lines 63-64), and secondary window tab 91-93 are off screen, but may be brought back into the viewing area if desired (see col.6, lines 55-57);

Removing an image containing information from the display window so as to create an appearance that the removed image is sliding out of the display window is taught by Bronson as the technique of wherein windows appear to slide on and off the screen (see col.3, lines 63-64) and the window 22 was completely slid off the screen (see col. 6, line 28).

This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

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As per claims 106-107, Bronson discloses the limitations of removing step is performed automatically in responsive to a signal generated by a user depressing an actuator (see claim 106) and depressing an actuator comprises the user clicking a mouse (see claim 107) as the technique of the window 24 could have been "popped" off the screen to the screen edge by double clicking or the like on the window (see col. 6, lines 50-53).

These claims are therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

4. Claims 82-85, 87-88, and 103-105 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bronson (USPN: 5,305,435) in view of MacKay (USPN: 5,307,456).

As per claim 82, Bronson discloses a method presenting menus to a user having a display window as the technique of the method multi-windows systems often incorporate the features of icons and pull-down menus found in graphic interface (see col. 2, lines 4-6), the method comprising:

Introducing an image containing a menu into the display window so as to create an appearance that the introduced image is sliding into the display window is taught by Bronson as the technique of the method multi-windows systems often incorporate the features of icons and pull-down menus found in graphic interface (see col. 2, lines 4-6), wherein under user control for modifying an image of each of the window tabs to be displayed (see col. 10, lines 30-31) wherein windows appear to slide on the screen (see col.3, lines 63-64), and secondary window tab 91-93 are off screen, but may be brought back into the viewing area if desired (see col.6, lines 55-57);

Removing an image containing a menu from the display window so as to create an appearance that the removed image is sliding out of the display window is taught by Bronson as the technique of multi-windows systems often incorporate the features of icons and pull-down menus found in graphic interface (see col. 2, lines 4-6), wherein windows appear to slide on and off the screen (see col.3, lines 63-64) and the window 22 was completely slid off the screen (see col. 6, line 28).

Bronson, however, does not disclose the limitation of introducing menus to a user of a media player and menu relating to operation of the media player.

MacKay discloses the limitation of introducing menus to a user of a media player and menu relating to operation of the media player as the technique a group of directors are making edit decisions and direct a group of users in the final editing of a multi-media production (see col.13, lines 63-65) and commands transmitted video tape recorder could be translated into a commands PLAY, RECORD, REWIND, JOG, STILL, and STOP (see col. 18, lines 35-39).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include MacKay's introducing menus to a user of a media player and menu relating to operation of the media player into that of Bronson's window's image slid on and off the screen, By doing so, the system would be enhanced by bringing menus back into main focus.

As per claim 83, the limitation of the introduced image contains status information is taught by Bronson as the technique of causing the window tab to blink on and off while the function is still being performed would help keep the user informed on the operating status of the

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displayed window (see col.4, lines 53-56). This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

As per claim 84, the limitation of the introducing image slides into the display window from a side of the display window and removed image slides out of the display window to the side of the display window is taught by Bronson as the technique of secondary tabs 91-93 are off screen, but may be brought back into the viewing area if desired (see col. 6, lines 55-57) and the application XYZ, window 24, had been slid off the screen along the right screen edge 16 to become a virtual window (see col.6, lines 47-49). This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

As per claim 85, the limitation of the introducing image slides into the display window from a bottom of the display window and removed image slides out of the display window to the bottom of the display window is taught by Bronson as the technique of the tabs may be arranged along any of the four edges of the screen (see col.4, line 28-29), the secondary tabs 91-93 are off screen, but may be brought back into the viewing area if desired (see col. 6, lines 55-57) and the application XYZ, window 24, had been slid off the screen (see col.6, lines 47-48) , and the tabs may be arranged along any of the four edges of the screen (see col.4, line 28-29). This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

As per claim 87, the limitation of a rate that the images slide into and out of the display window is user-selectable is taught by Bronson as the technique of rather than dragging the

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window 22 onto the screen a "Fast Restore" option in which the window 22 is automatically returned to its original position on the screen (see col.7, lines 56-59) and the window 22 could be automatically returned to its off-screen configuration using a "Fast Tab" option. These options would eliminate the need to drag windows on and off the screen (see col.7, lines 63-66). This claim is therefore rejected for the reason as set forth above.

As per claim 88, Bronson discloses the invention substantially as claimed. Bronson discloses a method of a window-based operating system on a computer for displaying in a single window of the window-based operating system a user interface region with a display window integrated into the user interface region as the technique of a computer screen 10 is shown having multiple windows therein. The windows represent either application programs or data files (see col.5, lines 41-43), under user control for modifying an image of each of the window tabs to be displayed (see col. 10, lines 30-31) wherein windows appear to slide on the screen (see col.3, lines 63-64), and secondary window tab 91-93 are off screen, but may be brought back into the viewing area if desired (see col.6, lines 55-57), and the window 22 was completely slid off the screen (see col. 6, line 28).

Bronson, however, does not disclose the limitations of user interface region including controls for controlling the material being played on the media player and providing visual effects for a media player corresponding to material being played on the media player.

MacKay discloses the limitations of user interface region including controls for controlling the material being played on the media player as the technique of the present invention includes a plurality of multi-media production resource coupled to real-time local area

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networks referred to as "AV LANs". The production resources are generally placed into individual AV LAN networks by job function (e.g., audio production resources, video post production resources, etc.)... Each of the individual AV LANs are in turn coupled to one another over network bridges. In addition to the various production resources, individual "edit workstations", and other computers including mini-computers, mainframes and personal computers are coupled to the AV LANs... The edit workstations are used to control the production resources located on the AV LANs. Each of the workstations utilize the present invention's intuitive graphical user interface (see col. 2, lines 32-52) and the limitation of providing visual effects for a media player corresponding to material being played on the media player as the technique of various production media resources such as video, dialog audio, special effects, music audio, and graphics must be edited and selectively integrated into the overall production (see col. 1, lines 25-28) and multi-media work from where a multi-media work is a work that is comprised of a number of different media elements such as video, audio, still photos, music, visual effects, etc. (see col. 7, lines 6-9).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include MacKay's teachings of user interface region including controls for controlling the material being played on the media player and providing visual effects for a media player corresponding to material being played on the media player into that of Bronson invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of providing any media resource, which has capable of controlling of multi-media production work into that of computer window screen, which has capable of alternately sliding object into main window focus as well

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as sliding another object out of main window focus. Thus, the system would be enhanced by capable of maximizing window screen estate to an end user.

As per claim 103, Bronson disclose the invention substantially as claimed above.

Bronson, however, does not disclose the material being displayed comprises audio material, and the visual effects correspond to the audio material.

MacKay discloses the material comprises audio material and visual effects correspond to the audio material as the technique of various production media resources such as video, dialog audio, special effects, music audio, and graphics must be edited and selectively integrated into the overall production (see col.1, lines 25-28) and multi-media work from where a multi-media work is a work that is comprised of a number of different media elements such as video, audio, still photos, music, **visual effects**, etc. (see col.7, lines 6-9).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include MacKay's material being displayed comprises audio material, and the visual effects correspond to the audio material into that of Bronson invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing multi-media work to a media player to an end user.

As per claim 104, Bronson discloses the invention substantially as claimed above.

Bronson, however, does not disclose the limitation of generating the visual effects at least partly in response to the audio material.

MacKay discloses the limitation of generating the visual effects at least partly in response to the audio material as the technique of a possible set of resources located on the production

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system network. The production system network 50 includes resources such as special effects systems 75, audio systems 80, film and video systems 84.... which are coupled to the management information systems 89 (see col. 11, lines 17-22) and see Mixing editing effects synchronization system 160 into audio systems network (see Fig. 7).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include MacKay's generating and mixing the visual effects at least partly in response to the audio system network into that of Bronson invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by allowing an end user to generate and mixing special effects as well as visual effects into audio systems of overall production.

As per claim 105, Bronson discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Bronson, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the visual effects are generated in real time.

MacKay discloses the limitation of the visual effects are generated in real time as the technique of multi-media work from where a multi-media work is a work that is comprised of a number of different media elements such as video, audio, still photos, music, visual effects, etc. (see col.7, lines 6-9) wherein multi-media production resources coupled to real-time local area networks (see col.2, lines 33-34).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include MacKay's multi-media work coupled to real time network into that of Bronson invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing the most up-to-date information to an end user.

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5. Claims 86 and 91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bronson (USPN: 5,305,435) in view of MacKay (USPN: 5,307,456) and further in view of Ludolph et al. (USPN: 6,239,798).

As per claim 86, Bronson-MacKay discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Bronson-MacKay, however, do not the limitation of introducing image slides into the display window from a corner of the display window and removed image slides out of the display window to the corner of the display window;

Ludolph disclose the limitation of introducing image slides into the display window from a corner of the display window and removed image slides out of the display window to the corner of the display window as the technique of a Window 95 user can choose to “hide” a task by selecting a button in the top right corner of the corresponding window. This cause the computer to remove the corresponding window from the desktop, but the button for the task remains in the Taskbar. The user can also “show” a previously hidden task by using a mouse to point at a button in a Taskbar and click the mouse button. This causes the computer to display the corresponding window on the desktop. The user can also “close” a task by selecting a button in the top right corner of the task’s window (see col. 1 line 66 to col. 2 line 9).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Ludolph’s introducing image slides into the display window from a corner of the display window and removed image slides out of the display window to the corner of the display window into that of Bronson-MacKay combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by supplying convenience to an end user.

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As per claim 91, Bronson-MacKay discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Bronson-MacKay, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the window-based operating system is Linux or Microsoft Windows;

Ludolph disclose the limitation of wherein the window-based operating system is Microsoft Windows as the technique of Microsoft has created a "Taskbar" for the Window 95 operating system that typically resides at the bottom of the user's screen (see col. 1, lines 59-61).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include Ludolph's the window-based operating system is Microsoft Windows into that of Bronson-MacKay combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing an operating system on window based to its system user.

6. Claim 89 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bronson (USPN: 5,305,435) in view of MacKay (USPN: 5,307,456) and further in view of Niblack (USPN: 6,181,342).

As per claim 89, Bronson-MacKay discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Bronson-MacKay, however, do not disclose the limitation of displaying text superimposed over the visual effects.

Niblack discloses the limitation of displaying text superimposed over the visual effects as the technique of selected text being superimposed on the associated visual summary during presentation (see col. 7, lines 60-61).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Niblack's text superimposed over visual effects during

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presentation into that of Bronson-MacKay combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing better detail information to an end user.

7. Claims 90 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bronson (USPN: 5,305,435) in view of MacKay (USPN: 5,307,456) and further in view of Warrin (USPN: 5,640,522).

As per claim 90, Bronson-MacKay discloses the invention substantially as claimed above. Bronson-MacKay, however, does not disclose the limitation of wherein the visual effects displayed on the displayed window are generated based on bit-mapped data.

Warrin discloses the limitation of wherein the visual effects displayed on the displayed window are generated based on bit-mapped data as the technique of the user preview a different presentation effect by selecting a visual presentation effect indication displayed in conjunction with another pair of images (see col. 3, lines 39-42) wherein the previewing program loops through each column of pixels comprising the bitmap of the source image from the right-most column to the left-most column (see col. 5, lines 41-43) .

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to include Warrin's visual effects displayed on the displayed window are generated based on bit-mapped data into that of Bronson-MacKay combined invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by providing visual effect based on bit-mapped data of desired images to an end user.

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8. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 35 C.F.R. 1.111(c) to consider this references fully when responding to this action. The document cited herein issued to a method and system for using dragging technique for sliding objects in and out of focus as well as authoring and production system which performs in real-time basis.

9. Applicant's arguments filed on August /18/2003 have been fully considered, but they are not persuasive.

On the last paragraph of page 22, Applicant argues that "nothing in Bronson teaches or suggests introducing an image containing information into a display window so as to create an appearance that the introduced image is sliding into the display window. Similarly, nothing in Bronson teaches or suggests removing an image containing information from the display window so as to create an appearance that the removed image is sliding out of the display window."

The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument since Bronson discloses both introducing an image containing information into a display window so as to create an appearance that the introduced image is sliding into the display window as the technique of under user control for modifying an image of each of the window tabs to be displayed (see col. 10, lines 30-31) wherein windows appear to slide on the screen (see col.3, lines 63-64), and removing an image containing information from the display window so as to create an appearance that the removed image is sliding out of the display window as the technique of windows 61-65 may be pushed off the screen, to become virtual tabs 81'-85'.. The result is that all of the window 22'-36' are in virtual memory, i.e. off-screen and out of view (see col. 7, lines 1-6).

On the first paragraph of page 23, Applicant argues that “ Bronson does not teach introducing and removing images containing menus into and out of a display window by sliding. Rather, Bronson teaches introducing and removing images onto and off of a screen by sliding. Nothing in Bronson teaches or suggests introducing and removing an image item containing a menu relating to the operation of a media player into and out of a display window by sliding as taught and claimed in the present application. For at least this reason, the combination of Bronson and MacKay fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of claim 82.”

The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument since Bronson discloses both limitations of the introducing an image containing a menu into the display window so as to create an appearance that the introduced image is sliding into the display window as the technique of the method multi-windows systems often incorporate the features of icons and pull-down menus found in graphic interface (see col. 2, lines 4-6), wherein under user control for modifying an image of each of the window tabs to be displayed (see col. 10, lines 30-31) wherein windows appear to slide on the screen (see col.3, lines 63-64), and removing an image containing a menu from the display window so as to create an appearance that the removed image is sliding out of the display window as the technique of multi-windows systems often incorporate the features of icons and pull-down menus found in graphic interface (see col. 2, lines 4-6), windows 61-65 may be pushed off the screen, to become virtual tabs 81'-85'.. The result is that all of the window 22'-36' are in virtual memory, i.e. off-screen and out of view (see col. 7, lines 1-6).

Bronson, however, does not disclose the limitation of introducing menus to a user of a media player and menu relating to operation of the media player.

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MacKay discloses the limitation of introducing menus to a user of a media player and menu relating to operation of the media player as the technique a group of directors are making edit decisions and direct a group of users in the final editing of a multi-media production (see col. 13, lines 63-65) and commands transmitted video tape recorder could be translated into a commands PLAY, RECORD, REWIND, JOG, STILL, and STOP (see col. 18, lines 35-39).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include MacKay's introducing menus to a user of a media player resource and menu relating to operation of the media player into that of Bronson's window's image slid on and off the window screen, By doing so, the system would be enhanced by bringing media player resource menus back and forth into main focus of window screen based on user's optional desired task.

On the fourth paragraph of page 23, Applicant argues that " Because claims 83-85 and 87 all depend from claim 82, the combination of Bronson and MacKay also fail to teach or suggest the limitations in these claims as well. The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument since claims 83-85 and 87 depend upon a rejected based claim 82. These claim are therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above in combination with reasons in session 4 above.

On the fifth paragraph of page 23, Applicant argues that "Bronson-MacKay fails to teach the invention substantially as claimed because it fails to teach introducing or removing an image item containing a menu relating to the operation of a media player into and out of a display window by sliding. For at least this reason, claim 86 is patentable over Bronson in view of MacKay and further in view of Ludolph et al."

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The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument since introducing or removing an image item containing a menu into and out of a display window by sliding Bronson discloses both limitations of the introducing an image containing a menu into the display window so as to create an appearance that the introduced image is sliding into the display window is taught by Bronson as the technique of the method multi-windows systems often incorporate the features of icons and pull-down menus found in graphic interface (see col. 2, lines 4-6), wherein under user control for modifying an image of each of the window tabs to be displayed (see col. 10, lines 30-31) wherein windows appear to slide on the screen (see col.3, lines 63-64), and removing an image containing a menu from the display window so as to create an appearance that the removed image is sliding out of the display window as the technique of multi-windows systems often incorporate the features of icons and pull-down menus found in graphic interface (see col. 2, lines 4-6), windows 61-65 may be pushed off the screen, to become virtual tabs 81'-85'.. The result is that all of the window 22'-36' are in virtual memory, i.e. off-screen and out of view (see col. 7, lines 1-6).

Bronson, however, does not disclose the limitation of introducing menus to a user of a media player and menu relating to operation of the media player.

MacKay discloses the limitation of introducing menus to a user of a media player and menu relating to operation of the media player as the technique a group of directors are making edit decisions and direct a group of users in the final editing of a multi-media production (see col.13, lines 63-65) and commands transmitted video tape recorder could be translated into a commands PLAY, RECORD, REWIND, JOG, STILL, and STOP (see col. 18, lines 35-39).

This claim is therefore rejected for the reasons as set forth above.

On the last paragraph of page 23 and page 24, Applicant argues that “ However careful review of Bronson and MacKay show that they fail to teach the combination of claim 88 as amended... Thus Bronson does not disclose at least (1) a media player, (2) displaying in a single window of a windows-based operating system, a user interface region within a display window integrated into the user interface region, the user interface region including controls for controlling the display of material being displayed on the media player; or (3) displaying in the display window visual effects corresponding to material played on the media.”.

The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument for amendment claim 88 for the following reasons:

As per claim 88, Bronson discloses the invention substantially as claimed. Bronson discloses a method of a window-based operating system on a computer for displaying in a single window of the window-based operating system a user interface region with a display window integrated into the user interface region as the technique of a computer screen 10 is shown having multiple windows therein. The windows represent either application programs or data files (see col.5, lines 41-43), under user control for modifying an image of each of the window tabs to be displayed (see col. 10, lines 30-31) wherein windows appear to slide on the screen (see col.3, lines 63-64), and secondary window tab 91-93 are off screen, but may be brought back into the viewing area if desired (see col.6, lines 55-57), and the window 22 was completely slid off the screen (see col. 6, line 28).

Bronson, however, does not disclose the limitations of user interface region including controls for controlling the material being played on the media player and providing visual effects for a media player corresponding to material being played on the media player.

MacKay discloses the limitations of user interface region including controls for controlling the material being played on the media player as the technique of the present invention includes a plurality of multi-media production resource coupled to real-time local area networks referred to as "AV LANs". The production resources are generally placed into individual AV LAN networks by job function (e.g., audio production resources, video post production resources, etc.)... Each of the individual AV LANs are in turn coupled to one another over network bridges. In addition to the various production resources, individual "edit workstations", and other computers including mini-computers, mainframes and personal computers are coupled to the AV LANs... The edit workstations are used to control the production resources located on the AV LANs. Each of the workstations utilize the present invention's intuitive graphical user interface (see col. 2, lines 32-52) and the limitation of providing visual effects for a media player corresponding to material being played on the media player as the technique of various production media resources such as video, dialog audio, special effects, music audio, and graphics must be edited and selectively integrated into the overall production (see col. 1, lines 25-28) and multi-media work from where a multi-media work is a work that is comprised of a number of different media elements such as video, audio, still photos, music, visual effects, etc. (see col. 7, lines 6-9).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include MacKay's teachings of user interface region including controls

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for controlling the material being played on the media player and providing visual effects for a media player corresponding to material being played on the media player into that of Bronson invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of providing any media resource, which has capable of controlling of multi-media production work into that of computer window screen, which has capable of alternately sliding object into main window focus as well as sliding another object out of main window focus. Thus, the system would be enhanced by capable of maximizing window screen estate to an end user.

On the last paragraph of page 24 to the first paragraph of page 25, Applicant argues that “Nothing in MacKay teaches or suggests modifying Bronson to add these claimed features Nothing in MacKay teaches or suggests modifying a desktop file system GUI such as disclosed in Bronson in any way.”

The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument since it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include MacKay’s teachings of user interface region including controls for controlling the material being played on the media player and providing visual effects for a media player corresponding to material being played on the media player into that of Bronson invention. By doing so, the system would be enhanced by capable of providing any media resource, which has capable of controlling of multi-media production work into that of computer window screen, which has capable of alternately sliding object into main window focus as well as sliding another object out of main window focus. Thus, the system would be enhanced by capable of maximizing window screen estate to an end user.

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On the second paragraph of page 25, Applicant argues that “While MacKay describes a graphical user interface for a multi-media editing system, e.g. in Figures 27-30, it is notable that in this user interface, the controls for controlling the display of multi-media are not included within the specific window, but are part of a conventional menu-type control system in which menu items (e.g., 982, 994 and 1006) external to the display window (e.g., 1030, 1032-1042) are used to control the display of multi-media information.”.

The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument since in MacKay’s invention, an integrated multi-media production and authoring is disclosed. The invention includes plurality of multi-media production resource coupled to real-time local area networks referred to as “AV LANs”. The production resources are generally placed into individual AV LAN networks by job function (e.g., audio production resources, video post production resources, etc.)... Each of the individual AV LANs are in turn coupled to one another over network bridges. In addition to the various production resources, individual “edit workstations”, and other computers including mini-computers, mainframes and personal computers are coupled to the AV LANs... The edit workstations are used to control the production resources located on the AV LANs. Each of the workstations utilized the present invention’s intuitive graphical user interface. The graphical user interface of the present invention includes a control frame, which, in practice, substantially fills the outer border of the display screen coupled to the workstation. The control frame is comprised of control panels which surround an application area, and acts as a consistent user interface (see col. 2, lines 32-57).

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On the third paragraph of page 25, Applicant argues that “ For at least these reasons, claim 88 as amended, and claims 103-105, are allowable over the cited references.”

The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument. Claim 88 is rejected for the reasons as set forth above. And claims 103-105 are rejected for the reasons as set forth above (see section 4, above).

On the fourth paragraph of page 25, Applicant argues that “claim 91 stands rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being obvious over Bronson in view of MacKay and further in view of Ludolph. The examiner’s reasoning is based on the assertion that Bronson-MacKay discloses the invention substantially as claimed in claim 88. However as previously discussed, Bronson-MacKay fails to teach the invention substantially as claimed in claim 88. For at least this reason, claim 91 is patentable over Bronson in view of MacKay and in further view of Ludolph et al.”.

The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument. And since the claim 88 is rejected for the reasons as set forth above in session 4, claim 91 is therefore rejected based upon its rejected based claim 88.

On the last paragraph of page 25, Applicant argues that “New claims 106-107 have been added. These claims depend from directly or indirectly from claim and are patentable for at least the reasons stated above with respect to claim 81.”

The Examiner, however, does not agree to this argument. Claims 106-107 are rejected due to their dependencies upon rejected base claim 81 in combination with the reasons cited in session 3.

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Conclusion

10. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expired THREE MONTHS, ZERO DAYS from the date of this action. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to be abandoned.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CUONG T THAI whose telephone number is (703) 308-7234. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am - 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W. Cabeca, can be reached at (703) 308-3116.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

(703) 746-7238 (After Final Communication)

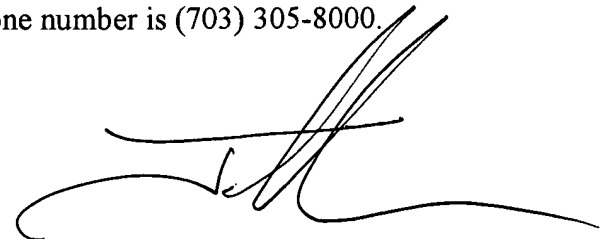
(703) 872-9306 (Official Communication)

(703) 746-7240 (For status inquiries, Draft Communication).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-8000.

CUONG T THAI

Examiner



JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

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